

Driving Home the Cows.

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass,
He turned them into the river lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willow and over the hill
He patiently followed their sober pace;
His merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said,
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening's work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,
And stealthily followed the footpath damp.

Three since that have the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple bloom,
And now, when the cows come back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm,
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son again.

The summer days grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done,
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming, one by one.

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind,
Cropping butternuts out of the grass,—
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue,
And from the pale and crisp hair
Looked out a face the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn,
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

A STORY FOR ALL.

"Ella, do put down that book, and finish the flannel wrapper you began more than a week ago for poor Widow Campbell; it is so cold today I am sure she needs it sadly."

"O, just let me read today, mamma, and I will finish the wrapper tomorrow. One day will not make so much difference,"—and Ella was soon lost in her book. "Sister, sister!" cried Gertrude, running into the room with a piece of gay velvet in her hand, "you said when I got some pretty stuff you would make a bonnet for my new doll, Susie May. See! I will you make it now! I've got some velvet!"

"I'm busy. Go away, child, don't trouble me now. I'll do it to-morrow," Ella answered, without raising her eyes from her book.

"That's what you always say," returned the child, "but I'll ask Cousin Mamie, she won't say you trouble me!"—and Gertrude trotted upstairs after Cousin Mamie.

Scarcely half an hour had passed, when the door was thrown open, and Bob tramped in, fluttering some strips of red and white cloth.

"Here, Ella," he said, "make me a flag for the 'Butterfly'! It's all done, and we are going over to Jones's Creek to sail her; she only needs the stars and stripes, and then won't she be a stunner?"—and he laid the cloth on Ella's book.

"I wish you wouldn't do so, Rob," said Ella, in a vexed tone, as she brushed the pieces on the floor, "do let me alone."

"Won't you make the flag, Ella,—you said you would!"

"Yes, yes, tomorrow I will."

"O, fudge, tomorrow! That won't do. I can't sail my boat then. I've got to go to school. Come Ella, you are not doing anything important. I want it now!"—and he drew her book away.

"No, I will not. I think it of just as much consequence for me to read now, as for you to sail your boat! Go away!" exclaimed Ella.

"I shan't deliver the message I have for you, then, Miss Crosspatch!"—and he marched off, calling "Grandma, Grandma, where are you?"

"Miss Ella," said Maria Jane, putting her head in at the door, "Mrs. Arlington's black Jake has just gone by, and says he'll stop when he comes back for the book you have of Miss Lulu's. Gertrude spilled ink on the cover of it, and your mother says you must put on a new one before the book is sent home."

"Oh, dear, how provoking! I can not cover it now! Tell Jake I'll cover it, and send it home tomorrow!"

"Yes, Miss," and Maria Jane retreated. "There's the dinner bell," said Ella, with a yawn. "I wish I needn't stop reading!"—and she walked slowly down stairs, reading on the way.

"Ella," said her father, as he seated himself at the dinner-table, "I received a letter from your Aunt Lewis, in Philadelphia; she wishes to know if it will be convenient for Fannie and herself to make us a visit next week. I want you to answer the letter; your mother will tell you what to say."

"Yes, sir. Will to-morrow do, papa?"

"If you be sure not to forget it then," he said.

"To-morrow is going to be a very long day," said Grandma, dryly, "if you think of finishing Widow Campbell's wrapper, make a bonnet for Gertrude's doll, a flag for Rob, cover Lulu Arlington's book, besides writing to your Aunt, and—"

"Oh, if that is the case, mother," interrupted Mr. Alton, "I will answer the letter myself, for I see it will stand a poor chance among so many duties!"

After dinner Ella told Rob she was going to be busy, and did not want to be disturbed that afternoon. Then she locked herself in her room, to be secure from interruption, and read until tea-time, and after tea till far into the night, and then when the last chapter had been read she crept into bed, half asleep and numb from sitting so long in a cold room. She fell asleep with her head full

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

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Letter from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19, 1875.

MR. HUMPHRIES:—It was my privilege to spend the greater part of my winter vacation in Athens, and you may be interested in a brief sketch of that visit. We started from the harbor of Constantinople, in the weekly French mail steamer from Marseilles, and reached the port of Piræus in about 36 hours. This is a beautiful little bay, and very secure. A railroad runs from Piræus to Athens, the only railroad in Greece. But this must not be the only index of civilization, or Greece, with her four miles of railroad would stand very low. Trains run at intervals of about half an hour.

The appearance of Athens impressed us favorably. The buildings are large and handsome; the streets wide and clean. People ride in carriages, and burdens are carried in wagons, which is not the usual custom of the East. The Oriental dress seems less popular than the Frank. Now and then we saw the peculiar Greek dress—a fustianella, or skirt of many folds of white cloth, reaching nearly to the knee; a short "round-about coat," the red fez, with a long, blue tassel; the feet encased in coarse, white stockings, extending above the knee, usually knit in some ornamental fashion; and over these a pair of low shoes, turning up at the toes so much that a small tassel is sometimes hung from the upturned point. I noticed two or three ladies wearing a fez similar to those worn by the men, except that the tassel was attached by a long piece of gold braid. The people look intelligent and wide awake, but perhaps they would not have made this impression had I gone directly to Athens from America. The first care of a visitor to Athens, is to see the antiquities.

In the southern edge of the city, stand sixteen columns of the purest and finest marble. They are more than sixty feet high, and six and a half feet in diameter. One lies on the ground, having been overthrown a few years since; but the others show no reason why they should not stand many years longer. They are the remains of the great temple of Olympian Jupiter. Its foundations were laid about 530 B. C., though nearly seven centuries elapsed before the work was completed. Some idea of its vast size may be obtained from the fact that the temple was formerly adorned with one hundred and twenty-four columns similar to the sixteen now standing.

Within the enclosure of the Acropolis, or citadel of the ancient city, are ruins of two additional temples. One is the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva; 227 ft. long, 101 ft. wide, and 65 feet high; completed earlier than the temple of Olympian Jupiter, and formerly containing that wonderful statue of Minerva, wrought in ivory and gold. The roof, the central walls and pillars were overthrown by the explosion of a bomb within the temple during the Turkish occupation of the city. But the columns and walls of the ends are still well preserved, and over one end is an ornamental frieze, representing men, horses and chariots in procession. The marble is, of course, discolored, but we cannot easily believe that it has been exposed to the storms of about twenty centuries; for twenty years' exposure in our own land would produce as much apparent effect.

On the opposite side of the Acropolis are ruins of another temple, which, though smaller, was at least equally sacred to the ancient Greeks, as it contained the image of their goddess, which they believed to have "fallen from heaven." The roof of a small wing of this temple was supported by six female figures, appropriately draped, cut from the finest marble. They are really the most attractive feature of the Acropolis, for the unknown workmanship is superior, and the design is full of grace and beauty.

But the entrance to the Acropolis, which contains these wonders, was no less remarkable. On one side was a porch, in which paintings were displayed; and on the opposite side was a similar porch for the reception of statuary. Many of the pillars are now remaining in a good state of preservation, and the plan of the whole may be distinctly traced. We may form some idea of the extent and magnitude of this "gateway" when we are told that its cost was £485,500 sterling. All these things may have an additional importance to us, from the fact that Mars Hill stood hard by the Acropolis, and these were doubtless the "temples made with hands," to which Paul refers in his address to the Athenians.

Still a fourth temple—that of Theseus—stood at a distance of three or four furlongs. This is now enclosed and used as a gallery for ancient sculptures. We found several which must have been beautiful in their day, but nearly all have suffered sadly, not from time but from one or another of the conquerors of the Greeks. Excavations are now going on which bring to light some, which have escaped mutilation by being covered by earth.

On the southern side of the hill, on which the Acropolis stands, are remains of a theatre. Seats were made by digging into the side of the hill, and covering the earth with smooth, flat stones.

Nearer the stage were chairs carved from blocks of marble, for the dignitaries, with the names of the officers occupying them.

About half a mile from the city, is the site of the ancient hippodrome. The place was most admirably adapted by nature for this purpose, for hills risen three sides at an angle of about 45°, to a height of thirty or forty feet. Seats were made in these banks as for the theatre, and it is estimated that 20,000 persons could be accommodated by them.

At a little distance west of the Acropolis was the pnyx, or place of holding public assemblies, and the high stone platform, hewn from the solid rock, from which Demosthenes delivered his orations. The marketplace, where the people were accustomed to gather in groups to pass away leisure time, to discuss the various questions of the times, or to learn something from the teachings of the philosophers, (Acts xvii, 21,) was between this and the Acropolis. Here Paul encountered the Epicurean and Stoic philosophers, and thence he was led to Mars Hill, a few yards distant. (Acts xvii, 17-19.)

Mars Hill is merely an immense rock. Four or five stairs are cut in the stone to facilitate the ascent on the south. The highest part is perhaps twenty feet above the surface on the south side, but three or four times that distance on the north. History says that the court of the Areopagus, which formerly sat at that place, was composed of four hundred members. I thought they must have sat closely together if all had seats upon this rock. The Greeks guard all these relics of the past with great care. The Acropolis and the theatre of Dionysius are preserved by guards. Mars Hill needs no sentinel, and is the most enduring of all, not only from its structure, but from its associations.

One afternoon we rode to Eleusis, about ten miles distant, where stood a magnificent temple to Ceres, and where the Eleusinian mysteries were performed. Our road was by the old "sacred way," which "all Athens" took on their way to celebrate their yearly festivals at that place. We found the ruins of the temple all broken and lying on the ground, but we also saw the scene of the battle of Salamis, and felt that the journey was profitable.

Another day we visited the battle-field of Marathon, interesting only from that battle, but that alone gives it an interest to the whole world.

In my next I may give some account of modern Athens.

Yours, R.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2, 1875.

MR. HUMPHRIES:—This letter should contain, according to promise, some account of the modern city of Athens. Happily, it is not on the exact site of the ancient city, but adjoining it on the south and west. There is a gentle rise of the ground from Piræus to Athens, a distance of four miles. The palace of the King is between two rocky summits—the Acropolis on the west, and Mount Lycabettus on the east—and the city stretches out toward the north in the direction of Piræus. The view extends, on the west, over the plain far out to sea; on the north and north-east, over "Plato's grove," and other thousands of olive trees, along the "sacred way" to the pass of Daphne, toward Eleusis; on the east along the narrow valley toward Marathon, taking in many mountain summits; while on the south, Mount Hymettus extends from the sea as far as the eye can reach to the east.

We ascended Mount Lycabettus, where the ancient Greeks were accustomed to watch for their ships returning from battle, and again, for enemies, whose coming they feared. It was a delightful view, which we obtained—the valleys and plains dotted with hamlets or farm-houses; good roads winding out from the city in every direction; and the two classic rivers, the Ilissus on the east, and the Cephissus on the west, which are of sufficient volume to indicate their course, though in themselves hardly more important than the two creeks which flow through the village of Mexico. The city has quite a modern look, and the principal streets are very wide and clean. Many of the houses are rich, but none are gaudy. There is also a pleasing uniformity about them. The palace of the King is quite plain, but the finest structure we saw is a new building for the use of one of the educational institutions.

Athens resembles Paris, in the number of her coffee-houses, and the multitude of people who frequent them and sit on the walks and in the squares about them.

I like the appearance of the Athenians. They have an air of intelligence and enterprise, and I cannot but feel that the Greeks are yet to be a leading power in Europe.

We had an excellent opportunity of seeing them on their New Year's Day—Jan. 13, as we reckon time—Several of the streets were brilliantly decorated with flags of various nationalities. The "stars and stripes" occupied a prominent place on two or three buildings. The King and Queen with all their retinue, and the ministers of the various nation-

alities were to attend a service at the cathedral during the forenoon. The streets were lined with soldiers, and the people crowded in behind them. Many carriages passed carrying the representatives of the various European governments, glittering in gold lace and rich costumes; and officers of the army in their showy uniforms, and others dashed through the streets with more bustle than if they were commanding in battle. At length the royal carriage appeared, surrounded by a small company of cavalry. The people raised their hats; we did the same, and the Queen, who sat on our side, returned our salute by a polite bow.

The King and Queen are a youthful and handsome couple, and enjoy a good degree of popularity. They dress simply, and often appear in public, frequently without attendants. It seemed as if all the people must have been in the streets that day. So it seemed on the Sabbath, and that is one of the sad remembrances of the people, that they regard the Sabbath merely as a holiday.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of Greek independence is celebrated this year. This circumstance may help us in judging of Greek attainments. All they have accomplished has been within fifty-four years. This city of 50,000 inhabitants, is one thing.

Let us also see what has been done for the education of the people. "There are now 73,219 persons under instruction in Greece, at public establishments," and 7,978 at private establishments. There are 1,141 primary schools, which are attended by 52,943 boys, and 11,035 girls. There come grammar schools, and gymnasia or academies or colleges; and lastly the University of Athens, founded in 1835, with 50 professors and 1,244 students, and a thorough course of study. Greece has a population of only one and a half millions, and perhaps no country educates so large a proportion of its inhabitants. It is asserted that no man, or child born in the kingdom within thirty-five years, is unable to read and write.

Something has also been accomplished in the way of journalism. Forty printing establishments and six type foundries find constant employment. Twenty-seven newspapers are published in the kingdom, and thirteen periodicals. There have been several translations of good authors. It may be expected, however, that those who now write only for papers, and others who use their knowledge only for oral instruction in the class rooms will, ere long, do something to meet this want of good books.

It was our privilege to spend an evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hill, missionaries of the Episcopal Church, from New York city. They are now about "four score," and have seen the present city of Athens grow up around them. Mrs. H. has been at the head of a school for girls, and aside from what she has accomplished by direct influence on her pupils, she has awakened an enthusiasm on the subject of female education, and the figures I have quoted will show how much importance the Greek attaches to the education of his daughters. Mrs. H. has had some two thousand children under her instruction. At present the school, under the care of Miss Muir, from Scotland, has an attendance of about five hundred.

A few other mission schools have been established, mostly for the poorer children, especially the Cretan refugees. Some of these have been suspended, for the law of Athens requires that a priest of the Greek Church shall teach the catechism of the Church in every school. Protestants could hardly consent to this, for while it contains much that is good, it also contains much which we regard as error. We visited one school sustained by that Missionary Society of which Mrs. Doremus of N. Y. is President. Miss Kyle, at its head, commenced her work in Athens for the children of Cretans and others of the poorer classes. At length however, it seemed best and even necessary to change. The school would certainly be closed if she continued in this way. She therefore established herself in the heart of the city, obtained superintendents, and tried to secure the patronage of influential men, by offering superior advantages for the education of their daughters. She has thus far been allowed to continue, and has secured friends at court, who will use their influence for her. The instruction of the school is thorough, and presents some attractions over the public schools. Miss K. gives each class a Bible-lesson every day, and this is a feature of all mission schools. The attendance is now 109. I was exceedingly interested in this work, and regard it as eminently hopeful.

American missions in Greece have had a singular history, and there has been much that was discouraging to such efforts. Dr. King has been most before the public, because of his trial and sentence of imprisonment and banishment for "speaking contemptuously of the Greek Church," &c., although the sentence was never executed. I need say little of this. Doubtless Dr. K. was imprudent, and perhaps the entire people may not have sympathized in the proceedings against him. No very vigorous missionary efforts have ever been made in Greece for any length of time, as far as I can ascer-

tain. The Greeks are devotedly attached to their Church, as patriots. The Church is their national bond of union. The festivals of the Church contribute more to unite them than the games and contests of their ancestors served to remind them of their common origin and associated interests of the several States of ancient Greece. Here, in Turkey, the Greeks of this empire are not recognized by the Government as Greeks, but as members of the Greek Church. The Greeks are intensely patriotic. They are looking forward to the time when the territory which was once theirs shall be restored to them, and they shall have control of the Mediterranean, as their forefathers once had. They try to cultivate the sentiment of patriotism and prevent all disloyalty. Under these circumstances, it is but natural that they should look suspiciously on anything which looks like an attempt to draw people away from their Church. But, moreover, they have an attachment for their Church. They call it the "Orthodox Church," and pride themselves on having kept pure "the faith once delivered to the saints." They claim to hold to the doctrines which were established by the earliest Christian councils, before errors crept into the churches. There is no discussion of doctrine, and little apparent thought in regard to religion, but to observe the rules of the Church. So you see there are peculiar difficulties in the way of missionary labors among the Greeks. The American Board has withdrawn its missionaries from Greece, not from the absolute hopelessness of the effort, but because they had not enough men for all their fields, and others were more promising. At present, all the missionaries are native Greeks, three of them educated in America, and two of them American citizens, and two at least have married American wives. Dr. Kalopadaky was educated at the University of Athens, and received the degree of M. D. He then spent four years in New York city; three of these at the Union Theological Seminary. He now sustains regular preaching services and meetings during the week, with the help of an associate. I attended one Sabbath afternoon service, where I found an audience of about one hundred, many of them intelligent young men from the University and Gynanasia. The "Week of Prayer" was also well observed by them.

Dr. Constantine, a graduate of Amherst College, is working in a similar way in another part of the city. Dr. K. also publishes a child's paper and a weekly religious paper, both of which have a respectable circulation. I believe that light will spread through these and other instrumentalities, and that Greece will yet become a light to other nations. Yours, &c. R.

Gleanings from the Detroit Free Press.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO WAS "SHOOK."

"What I want to know," said a white-headed young man of twenty, as he stood before the sergeant in charge of the Central Station yesterday, "what I came here for was to get some advice."

"Proceed," said the sergeant.

"You know Nancy Thompson, don't you?"

"Never heard of her."

"Well, she's a widder, over forty years old, and I've been boarding there."

"Yes?"

"And we were engaged to be married."

"Where?"

"I don't blame you," continued the young man in a broken voice. "I'm only twenty and she's forty, but a man can't always tell when he's going to make a fool of himself."

"And you fell in love?"

"I did that, and as soon as we got through talking I'm going out to hire some one to kick me over to Canada and back! Yes, sir, fell dead in love—loved a woman of over forty."

"And what followed?"

"What followed?" Why, what allers follows? I'm human, same as anybody else, and when I love I love like a locomotive on a down grade. What do you think I did in just six weeks by the watch? Went to the theatre sixteen times, out sleigh-riding twelve times, had three parties, went to three lectures, and took her out to eat oysters ten or eleven times. Fact, sir, cost me darn near \$200."

"But it was all for love," replied the sergeant.

"I thought so; and what else did I do? Bought her a \$40 watch, a \$10 bracelet, a \$5 ring, a \$7 set of jewelry, a new dress, and gave her a \$5 gold-piece with a hole in it! Yes, sir; I drew \$500 from the bank—every red I had—and used it all up on her."

"And then?"

"She pertended to love back, and when I squeeze her hand she smiled and looked heaps of love at me. She'd lean on my arm, talk about Cupid, and git off poetry by the rod, and it was plainly understood that we were to be married in June. Oh, she knew her biz, and she slid around me as the Bengal tiger does around the lamb."

"Did she break her engagement?"

"Last night," said the young man, swallowing the lump in his throat, "she told me she'd been trifling with me all

along. She said she was engaged to another man, and she could never be more than a sister to me! I tell you, sergeant, you could have knocked me down with a straw! I braced up after a while and called her a hypocrite, when she called me a white-haired idiot, and the boarders threw me out of doors. Five hundred dollars gone, and I'm a wrecked man."

He blew his nose and wiped his eyes, and continued:

"I don't want to drown myself; the water's awful cold, and perhaps I can get over this. I want them presents back, and I'll go to Muskegon and try and for get her. It's wrenched me all to pieces, and I can never love again. Were you ever shook, Sergeant?"

"No, never."

"Then you don't know the anguish—the gripping around the heart. It cuts like a knife, and all I can think of is being laid out in a coffin, my right hand holding a bunch of roses and my left resting on my heart."

"You are young; you may outgrow it."

"I may—I may, but it's so awful sudden, and hits so hard that I feel as if I'd fallen from a house. Go to the house, sergeant, and see if you can get them things back. If I'm alive I'll be around again to-morrow, and if I don't come you may keep the things for your kindness. I'm white-headed, but I'm tender-hearted, and I want to retire behind some barn and sit down and think."

And he retired.

A SPELLING MATCH.

The other evening old Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, who live on Brush street, sat in their cozy back parlor, he reading his paper and she knitting, and the family cat stretched out under the stove and sighed and felt sorry for cats not so well fixed. It was a happy, contented household, and there was love in his heart as Mr. Coffin put down his newspaper and remarked:

"I see that the whole country is becoming excited about spelling-schools."

"Well, its good to know how to spell," replied the wife. "I didn't have the chance some girls had, but I pride myself that I can spell almost any word that comes along."

"I'll see about that," he laughed; come, now, spell 'buggy'."

"Humph! that's nothing—b-u-g-g-y, buggy," she replied.

"Missed the first time—ha! ha!" he roared, slapping his leg.

"Not much that was right."

"It was, eh? Well, I'd like to see anybody get two g's in buggy, I would."

"But it is spelled with two g's, and any school-boy will tell you so," she persisted.

"Well, I know a darn sight better than that!" he exclaimed, striking the table with his fist.

"I don't care what you know!" she squeaked;

"I know that there are two g's in 'buggy'!"

"Do you mean to tell me that I've forgotten how to spell?" he asked.

"It looks that way."

"It does, eh? Well, I want you and all your relations to understand, Jonathan Coffin, that you are an ignorant old blockhead, when you don't put two g's in the word buggy—yes, you are!"

"Don't talk that way to me!" he warned.

"And don't shake your fist at me!" she replied.

"Who's a shaking his first?"

"You were!"

"That's a lie."

"Don't call me a liar, you old bazaar!" I've put up with your meanness for forty years past, but don't call me a liar, and don't lay a hand on me!"

"Do you want a divorce?" he shouted, springing up; "you can go now, this minute!"

"Don't spit in my face—don't you dare do it or I'll make a dead man of you!" she warned.

"I haven't spit in your freckled old visage yet, but I may if you provoke me farther!"

"Who's got a freckled face, you old turkey-buzzard?"

That was a little too much. He made a motion as if he would strike, and she seized him by the neck-tie. Then he reached out and grabbed her right ear and tried to lift her off her feet, but she twisted upon the neck-tie until his tongue ran out.

"Let go of me, you old fiend," she screamed.

"Git down on yer knees and beg my pardon, you old wild-cat," he replied.

They surged and swayed and struggled, and the peaceful cat was struck by the overturning table and had her back broken, while the clock fell down and the pictures danced around. The woman finally shut her husband's supply of air off and flopped him, and as she bumped his head up and down on the floor and scattered his gray hairs, she shouted:

"You want to get up another spelling-school with me, don't you?"

He was seen limping around the yard yesterday, a stocking pinned around his throat, and she had a court-plaster on her nose and one finger tied up. He wore the look of a martyr, while she had the bearing of a victor, and from this time out "buggy" will be spelled with two g's in that house.

—Among the presents at a wooden wedding in Allentown, Pa., recently, was an immense cake. This was reserved for the last; and when they came to cut it, they found it was only a cheese box covered with icing.

—Mr. L. W. Cutler, of Denver, Col., recently declined to be city sexton, saying: "The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood, causes a cold chill to run down my back. No, gentlemen, I must refuse. I would rather be a toad, and live upon the vapor of a dungeon, than wait for my fellow-man to die that I might grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life."

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.
HENRY WINTER SYLVE, Foreign Editor.

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875

The Central New York Institution.

This Institution, as our readers were informed at the time, was opened on the 22d of March, and since then it has been favored indeed. It has now ten pupils, and the principal, Mr. Alphonso Johnson, has heard of a great many in the State within convenient distance, who have never been under instruction and he has their names on file, and it is a foregone conclusion that the fall term will open with a very full attendance, which might be much larger, were not the present accommodations much limited. The aid asked from the Legislature has been promptly granted, the Governor has given his approval, and encouragement is continually received from all sides.

The deaf-mutes of the State and of the land, who are interested directly and indirectly in this happy state of things, should know that they owe a great deal and, primarily, well nigh all, to—it could be no other—their always energetic and thoughtful friend, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, of New York.

A Kindergarten for the Deaf and Dumb.

A writer in the April *Annals*, who, we are sorry to see withholds his name, has a good deal of the sensible to say on this subject. Without going into the merits of the article, we will say that, in our opinion, it is of the kind that the profession needs; a spirit of progress runs through it; it has the virtue of newness and also that of practicability, hence it is very acceptable.

It is a fact beyond dispute that a great majority of the deaf that enter institutions of learning, know almost absolutely nothing, and that they should know something—the more the better—before coming under regular instruction, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

We hope no principal of an institution for the deaf has skipped this article, and we believe no one has. It would be an evidence of decided progress and of philanthropy if some one at the head of one of our institutions, would put himself in communication with the parents of very young deaf children, and if a sufficient number can be obtained as a commencement, to attach a kindergarten to his institution, and faithfully giving the plan a thorough trial, be ready with a clear and accurate report at the next convention of instructors of the deaf.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

HENRY POH, the mute lad who leaped from the roof of the Wisconsin Institution building, died on Monday morning, April 19th His sister, says the *Delavan Republican* came Saturday night from Manitowoc, where his parents live, and was with him during the Sabbath.

This was his third term at the institute, and he was considered one of the most promising pupils of his class. For a few days previous to his fatal leap, he had been somewhat unwell, but after a few days in the hospital, he came out apparently better, and went to the table and to his bed with the other pupils. There appeared to be nothing unusual in his manner, except that he spoke of the heat, and was a little restless. From his sister it was learned that he had been troubled with night walking while younger and at home. It is most probable that after getting upon the roof, he either leaped or slid off, as he struck some twenty feet from the building. He was undoubtedly asleep when he sprang.

He was a young man of remarkable fortitude. He was cheerful and considerate to the last, and very desirous not to be attended to the discomfort of others. Picking up the *Delavan* paper of last week, he found his name and scanned the article, and said the editor had made a mistake in spelling "elined." He talked of dying calmly, and said he was prepared to die.

pared to die. Just before his few last breaths, he threw up hands in his weeping attendants and friends, saying hastily in signs, and repeating it two or three times, "Don't be sorry for me, it is all right." He seemed to have a view of the other world and his spirit was going where the deaf hear, and can sing the praises of Him who "ruleth all things well."

Monday afternoon his sister departed with his remains for home. She was attended to the depot by the pupils and the officers of the institute in procession. This sad accident and death have cast a gloom over the pupils of the institute, as Henry Poh was one whom they both loved and respected.

Mr. D. E. BARTLETT, of Hartford, Conn., has published a little pocket pamphlet containing the deaf-mute alphabet and a few pages of arguments why folks should make themselves familiar with it. It has been in existence some ten years, but we were totally unaware of it, till the other day, when a hearing and speaking friend showed it to us.

Mr. MOSES SMITH, of Jonesville, N. Y., has been a Notary Public three years, and has done much of public business in protesting notes, conveyancing, drawing and taking acknowledgments and affidavits to all kinds of legal papers. As some people call him a lawyer, we suppose he may be fairly called an "office lawyer." He also attends to some of the common law cases in Justice's courts in making complaints, answers to complaints and in joining issues, and has always won the cases he has undertaken.

He is now serving his second term as sole trustee of his District school, and he got the District to vote an appropriation of \$300 last fall to repair the school-house and put in modern school-furniture which he was to do this spring. He had Hil-dreath's patent (Lockport, N. Y.) seats and desks on hand and was to get things fixed to open school about the first of May. He was elected a Commissioner of Excise under the "Local Option Law" at the last town meeting by over 400 majority. Two years ago he was chosen by about twenty-five creditors, and confirmed by the United States District Court as the assignee in bankruptcy of an involuntary, absconding bankrupt. He fought it out eleven months and won, getting back fifty cents on the dollar, and compelling the bankrupt's friends, who compromised it, to pay all the costs—over \$1,000 in costs alone. It began by his suing to recover his own claim of \$200, and ended in his drawing in all the other creditors. It commenced by a suit in the Justice's court, then by suits in the Supreme Court, appeals to the Special and General Terms, and in his carrying the whole case up to the United States Courts, where he completely whipped the enemy and made them pay the costs in all the suits and his own lawyers' fees. Well done for a semi-mute.

In a New York weekly paper of this week will appear a story of New York life, entitled "The Speechless Spy" or "Adventures of a Deaf and Dumb Boy." It will show how a deaf and dumb boy was taught to read from the lips of the speaker, and, with this accomplishment, what wonderful service he rendered in tracing and bringing to justice the evil plotters of the story. This serial, if we can get the permission of the publishers, who have secured a copyright for it, we shall try to republish in the *JOURNAL*, and continue it in several successive numbers.

HELEN VAIL, daughter of Mr. S. J. VAIL, has an old gray cat which had five very pretty kittens under the floor of the wash-house. One evening lately she went to see them as usual, but when she came out in the yard she was horror-struck to find one lying there dead. She went into the wash-house, where she had made them a nest, but saw none in it. She then returned to the yard with the old cat, which mournfully showed her where its little ones were lying dead, but not believing that they were the same kittens she kept looking for them all morning, when at last an idea flitted across her mind that they might be under the floor on which there was a great pile of old newspapers. She sat that pile on fire hoping that it would burn a hole in the floor beneath which she thought the kittens were. The pile was soon in a great flame, and her mother was in the house at work, entirely unconscious of the fire. Instead of calling her mother to it, little Helen threw water on the fire, and kept it down enough so as to keep it from doing much damage. She worked quickly like a little woman. But she soon confessed it to her mother with sincere regret, and received forgiveness from both her father and mother. It almost came to be a conflagration, and the whole wash-house would have been consumed. Mrs. W. W. Angus, who lives near by, heard it and ran in to help extinguish the flames.

THE SALEM SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES, of Salem, Mass., has, in addition to its usual meetings for the worship of God on the Sabbath, extended its usefulness by opening a free school for those resident adult deaf-mutes of Salem and vicinity, who may come one evening every week to study and improve themselves in the English language. The society has secured for their teacher the well-known semi-mute, Mr. WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN, late assistant editor of the *Marblehead Messenger*.

OLIN HOXIE, of Springsport, N. Y., attending the articulation school at the Cayuga Lake Academy, Aurora, N. Y., was recently presented with a fine silver watch by Mrs. E. B. Morgan and Mrs. W. L. Zabrickie, of the latter place. Olin is a young deaf-mute gentleman. For what merit this testimonial was made we are not told.

Among those, who were confirmed by Bishop Cox on the 2d of May, in St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., were Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of that city and Mr. W. H. RIDER, of Churchville, N. Y.

Those, who lately made inquiry of the whereabouts of Miss ELA S. SPRAGUE through this medium, will be happy to know that she now resides on Orchard St., in the city of Rochester, N. Y. A writer represents her as being an accomplished and lovely lady.

The Cincinnati *Star* gives the following description of the daily life, in prison, of J. M. T. DAVIS, who is the mute convicted of murder some time ago:

"The coolest cell in the county jail is that occupied by 'Dummy' Davis, the convicted murderer of Officer Bird. The sides and top of his small prison-house are neatly decorated with wall paper, and ornamented with several pictures, bearing beneath them the inscription, 'The Labor of Love.' The floor is carpeted and a lamp is generally burning, which under the circumstances gives the place an aspect of cleanliness and beauty combined. He has free access to the corridors of the jail, the door of his cell being left open during the day and usually diverts his mind by reading, playing checkers, or communicating with his companions. Altogether he seems to regard his present lot as only temporary, and is generally in the best of humor."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY

HENRY WINTER SYLVE.

The Paris Bulletin.

The *Bulletin* of the "Central Society of Education and Assistance for the Deaf-Mutes of France," for the months of January, February and March, 1875, is on our table. It is a neat octavo pamphlet of 28 pages, a little larger and more closely printed than the *Annals*.

The table of contents is very attractive, and the articles themselves are ably written. The first is an address by M. Ad. Frank, member of the Institute, *On the Moral State and the Education of the Deaf and Dumb*. M. Frank has for several years been a member of the Council of Administration of the Paris Institution, and prepared the valuable and conclusive report which checked the attempt to break up the special institutions for the deaf in France, and distribute their pupils among the public schools, a few years ago. Next, M. Martin Erheverry, Director of the Paris Institution, gives the fourth installment of his series, describing the *Method of Instruction at the National Institution at Paris*.

Dr. Constantin Paul follows with a very interesting account of the way he was led to invent a *Cornet Acoustique Bi-auriculaire*, or ear-trumpet for hearing with both ears at once, and of experiments with the instrument. The stereoscope is a familiar illustration of the greater vividness of using both eyes together to examine an object; and Dr. Paul's researches show that there is a similar effect attending the use of both ears instead of one only.

The next article, *On Civil Equality*, by a gentleman who signs only the initials M. E., is chiefly occupied with a decision of the Royal Court of Toulouse, sustaining the validity of contracts entered into by a deaf-mute who had shown himself capable of fully understanding the matter and of expressing himself clearly through the medium of signs. The question came before the Court of Cassation, in January, 1874, on appeal, we suppose. We are promised another article on the subject.

M. J. Theobald gives a very interesting description of the course of instruction in *Wood-carving* at the Paris Institution; and M. Alard discusses the old question, *Does an uneducated deaf-mute come of his own self to conceive the idea of a Being superior to Man?*

The number closes with various notices and editorial notes, as follows: Changes and promotions in the staff of the Paris Institution; Proceedings of the Council of the Society of Education, etc., Feb., 10th, 1875; Notices of the table of American Institutions in the January *Annals*, and of the Institutions in Holland; and a few brief items.

We are compelled to defer till next week, commencing the publication of abstracts of the articles mentioned above.

Origin of Deaf-Mute Education in Finland.

From the Report of the Institutions in Finland, sent us by Pastor Alopaus, of Abo, and previously mentioned in the *JOURNAL*, we learn that just at the time of Deaf Epece and Heinicke, an individual in that remote northern land was attempting the same benevolent work. This good man was Mr. Abraham Argillander, Superintendent of the Nitro Works at Osterbotten; and his pupil was a boy named Wolfgang Henrich Hel-singius, son of a village pastor. The boy became deaf at two years old, and was in consequence dumb; but under Mr. Argillander's patient care he improved so greatly that he was able to speak and read on the lips readily, and understood and could write down correctly what he had said and what was said to him. In 1762, when the boy was thirteen years old, Mr. Argillander presented an account of his case to the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and it was printed as an appendix to Dr. Nils Rosen von Rosenstain's "Treatise on the Diseases of Children," 3rd edition, 1771.

Although the work was so early begun, and although in other lands it spread rapidly from the centres where it was commenced, yet here it was suffered to fall into neglect for one hundred years! When it was revived, there was afforded one more of the many instances in which an educated deaf-mute has been instrumental in introducing the benefits of instruction to others similarly situated. A young man by the name of Karl Oscar Malen, who had graduated with the highest honors at the Institution at Manila, in 1862, opened a private school—

where we are not informed.

This led—and it would appear, very speedily—to the establishment of public schools; for that at Borgo was opened on April 29th, 1862; and there are now three others. The educators in charge of them took a prominent part in the Educational Congress at Copenhagen in 1872, and have contributed to the *Organ* of the German Institutions, and the *Journal* published at Copenhagen. By act of the Senate, adopted March 7th, 1872, a report of the four Finnish Institutions is to be prepared biennially by the director of that at Abo, and published in both the Swedish and the Finnish languages. The first publication under this law is now before us.

Pereire's Method Revived.

EXHIBITION BY M. MAGNAT OF GENEVA.

Galvani's Messenger of April 19, says: M. Magnat, Director of the School at Geneva for such unfortunates, gave, on Friday, a lecture in which he completed the experiments of last Sunday at M. Nadar's. Accompanied by four pupils, he entered the room at 3 o'clock. Those children at once recognized several of the persons whom they had met on the former occasion. And in their faces could be clearly discerned the desire they had to speak. One of them approached us, and said without effort: "Good morning, Sir." "Are you well?" we asked in return. "Quite so! Thank you!" And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock.

Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock. Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock. Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock.

Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock. Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock. Quite so! Thank you! And he led us to the room at 3 o'clock.

A Testimonial from Deaf-Mutes.

The pupils in the Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes yesterday afternoon presented their beloved President, Charles Alexander, Esq., with a testimonial of their gratitude for the great interest he has long taken in their school, and for his numerous acts of kindness to them.

The testimonial consisted of a plain but pretty and accurate painting of the Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and the pupils who entered it the first year of its existence, and a suitable address, delivered orally by one of the pupils. The painting, framing of the picture, and writing of the address were the work of the pupils. The worthy president was taken completely by surprise while going over the school by the pupils rising, and one of them advancing to read the address, which is as follows:—

To Charles Alexander, Esq., M. P. P., President Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Montreal:

"We, the undersigned pupils in this institution, desire to thank you for your many acts of kindness, and for the great interest you have taken in our school, in which poor deaf-mutes can be instructed and learn their duty to God and man. We have drawn and painted a picture of our institution, and humbly present it to you as a small token of our esteem for you. We pray that it may please God to give you long life, happiness and prosperity. We again thank you, and all the Managers, for your kindness to us. God bless you."

(Signed) John McNaughton, C. W. Butt, J. Ounterson, J. McClelland, J. C. Moore, W. R. Kimpton, A. C. Lawrence, R. Lunan, J. B. Valls, F. C. Esty, G. Redmond, W. Elliott, E. Baldwin, E. Denison, etc., etc.

The testimonial and picture having been handed to Mr. Alexander by the pupils, he made a suitable reply through Miss C. Bulmer, stating that it was an unexpected pleasure to receive them. He felt it so much that he could not express his thanks and his good-feelings towards them. All that he had done for them had been done in kindness, and as long as he lived he would endeavor to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare. He would treasure the picture and address as a memorial of their gratitude for benefits received in their school.

—Canada Paper.

FOR SALE—at this office, a three-year-old plug hat. It has had but little wear, and will be sold very cheap for cash, as the owner, who purposes soon to make a trip to her Majesty's Dominions, wants all the "stamps" he can scrape together. This is a rare chance for a young man that wants to "cut a swell" without costing much. Apply early.

—Decoration Day, this year, will be observed on Monday, the 31st inst. Arrangements are being made to observe it in a becoming manner in our own village. Particulars given in next week's issue.

—The questions of the day now are, c, or z, ei or ie, si, ei or tion.

Minor Topics.

Amethysts are found in the mines of Byfield, Mass.

The latest instance of Chinese competition, is the application from a Chinese young lady to fill a vacancy among the teachers of a public school in San Francisco.

The Chicago ladies who last summer distributed about 6,000 bouquets to the hospitals and homes of the poor, have revived their flower mission for the present season.

During the last five weeks twelve New York business men and firms filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy, twenty-six were adjudged involuntary bankrupts, and ten received discharges in bankruptcy.

One Boston firm has sold within the past year a half million feet of oars, keeping two mills in almost constant operation, their goods going to all parts of the world, East and West Indies, South America and Africa.

The total value of our agricultural products last year was \$2,447,558,659, of which about half the amount or \$1,292,000,000, is estimated as derived directly or indirectly from the grass crop, in the form of hay, live stock, and slaughtered animals, milk, butter, cheese, and wool.

A large number of employers in Chicago have adopted the plan of paying their workmen early in the week instead of on Saturday, and are satisfied that its practical working is advantageous to both parties. The ladies of the Temperance Union are endeavoring to make the plan general throughout the city.

Salmon are running so numerously in the Sacramento river at present, and the fishermen have caught so many of them, that they have become a drug in the market, and are sold by the fishermen on the fishing grounds for from 15 to 30 cents each, and in the city at from 40 to 60 cents.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Palestine Exploration Society was held Thursday. It was resolved to equip and send out, immediately a new party, to the hills of Moab, under command of Col. J. C. Lane, who will embark in a few days. The society has had pledged to its current within a few months \$20,000.

The manufacture of alligator feathers has now become an important branch of industry. The skins come chiefly from Florida and Louisiana, and the hunting and skinning of the animals is extensively pursued. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. They are manufactured in the United States and exported to England and France. The French, owing to their superior methods of tanning, are formidable competitors.

A man has just been sentenced to imprisonment for eight days, and a fine of 100 francs, for having interrupted a marriage ceremony in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. He was a disappointed lover of the bride, and by way of revenge he had strewn the floor of the church with a quantity of fulminating pellets, which exploded at each movement of the bridal party and the spectators, with so much noise at some moments as to compel a suspension of the service.

The life-saving dress with which Paul Boynton has been making so much stir in Europe, was recently exhibited in Boston by W. H. Preston, engineer of the quarantine steamer Samuel Little. He proposes, in a week, to start from Commercial wharf, Boston, for Neponset, distant 10 miles, with paddle, sail, American flag, cigars, and lunch, and, after that trip, to be taken outside Minot's ledge light, 20 miles from the city, and be dropped, to make his way home as best he may.

The R. W. & O. RR. Co. have adopted the following uniform: Conductors, blue cloth or flannel suit; coat to be cut sack pattern, double or single breasted; gilt regulation buttons on coat and vest; uniformity in color and cut will be required; blue cloth cap, regulation pattern, with gold lace on top and bottom of band, and ribbon between. Agents, blue cloth cap with regulation badge and buttons. Baggage-men, gray cloth cap with regulation badge and buttons. Brakemen, gray cloth cap with regulation badge and buttons.

—It is stated that Professor Alexander Winchell, LL.D., of Syracuse, has accepted the chair of natural history in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., to which he was recently called.

—State Sunday School convention at Syracuse the 8th, 9th and 10th of June.

Early History of Mexico.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT.—Sir: By some mysterious interposition of Providence, perhaps, and through the kindness of Mr. Geo. Lansing, I am permitted to furnish for your paper the following copy of an act passed by the Legislature, in 1796, forming the town of Mexico:

An Act to erect a Town in County of Herkimer, by the name of Mexico, passed the 26th of Feb'y, 1796.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the County of Herkimer as is contained within the limits and bounds following, to wit: Beginning at the north-west corner of Tract of Land commonly called Fonda's forty thousand acres Patent, thence down and along the west side of Canada Creek to its junction with Wood Creek, thence down and along the waters of wood creek to the Oneida Lake, thence thro' the middle of the said Lake to the west end thereof, thence to the North Shore of the Onondaga River, thence down and along the North side of the said River to Lake Ontario, thence Easterly and Northerly along the said Lake to the Mouth of Black River, thence up and along the said River to the northernmost corner of twenty-five thousand acres of Land Sold by William Constable to William Inman, thence South thirty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west along the North-westerly bounds of the said Tract to the North-west Corner of the Tract Commonly called Outlots Patent, thence South degree west along the westerly line of the said Tract to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is erected into a Separate Town by the name of Mexico, and that from and after the first day of April next the freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Town shall have and may exercise all and every power and privilege which the freeholders and Inhabitants of the other Towns of this State have and may exercise by Law, and the first Town meeting in the said Town shall be held at the Dwelling House of John Myer, situated at Rotterdam within the said Town of Mexico.

Secretary's Office of the State of New York, March 11th, 1796. I certify the preceding to be a true Copy of an Original Act of the Legislature of this State filed in this Office compared therewith By Mr. JASPER HOPPER, D. Sec'y.

I have taken some care to have the capital letters and so forth as the original; that is the reason for so many capitals.

The inhabitants failed to elect their town officers on April 1, 1797, by not holding a town meeting as required. For this reason the officers for the town of Mexico, for that year, were appointed by three Justices of the county of Herkimer, as will be seen by the following:

State of New York, } as

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting.

By Michael Myers, Sanford Clark of the Town of Herkimer, and Eliza Moseley of the Town of Whites town, in the county of Herkimer, Esquires, three of the Justices assigned to keep the Peace in and for the said County.

Whereas, it has been represented to us that the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Mexico, in the said county, have neglected to choose such Town Officers as by the Laws of this State are required to be chosen on the first Tuesday in April in every year; and whereas it appears to us necessary and proper that certain town officers should be appointed; Now, therefore know ye that by virtue of the Power vested in us by the statute in that case made and provided, we do hereby nominate and appoint, John Meyer, Supervisor; Oliver Stevens, Town Clerk; Elijah Carter, Constable; Amos Mathews, Solomon Waring and Luke Mason, Assessors; Amos Mathews and Solomon Waring, overseers of the Poor, and Solomon Waring, Collector in and for the Town of Mexico,—to hold and exercise severally the respective offices aforesaid agreeably to the laws of the state of New York, for which this shall be their sufficient warrant.

Given under our hands and seals the Twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

SANFORD CLARK, J. P. [L. S.]
MICHAEL MYERS, J. P. [L. S.]
ELIZABETH MOSELEY, J. P. [L. S.]
F. W. SQUIRES.

North Volney, May 15, 1875.

COLOSSE.

Mr. Seymour Wordon, our new landlord, who occupies the hotel formerly occupied by L. D. Snell, has been new siding and otherwise fitting up, until the old hotel has quite a new aspect.

Most of the farmers "hero-abounds" have finished sowing small grain, and are now quite busy in fitting for corn planting.

We were at Sandy Creek, and in the office of that new paper during the hail storm of last Wednesday. The storm was comparatively light at that place. We went to Albion where we learned the storm was more severe. The fences were prostrated, and some few trees were thrown down. At Colosse we learned there was no hail.

We are in receipt of western papers containing accounts of large crops of young grass-hoppers. However, they (the people) are quite hopeful, for all providences seem to favor the destruction of the little pests and the signs are good for an abundant harvest.

E. D. PHILLIPS.
Colosse, N. Y., May 14th, 1875.

—We are glad to see Mr. Mayo on the street again, and hope his health will continue to improve.

Meteorology.

The average temperature of the month of April, 1875, at 7 A. M., was 34.73°; at 2 P. M., 43.56°; and at 9 P. M., 35.63°. This has been the coldest April, with the exception of 1874, during the past 22 years. Warmest in 1870.

From the 1st to the 15th, the weather was warm and pleasant, and the snow had nearly all disappeared. From the 15th to the 23d, we had a "polar wave" of unusual severity, and the mercury fell to only 14° above zero. This, for the middle of April, is unprecedented.

The winter has been a terribly trying season. There are men cursed with a spirit of contradiction, who say that people imagine every winter to be worse than the one before it. It is not one cold day or two cold days that make a winter; it is the mean average of all the months. The mean average for the last five years, for January, February, March and April, although the latter is not usually recorded as a winter month, is as follows:

	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Jan.,	20°	19°	18°	24°	16°
Feb.,	22°	19°	19°	23°	12°
March	35°	19°	25°	22°	24°
April	44°	41°	38°	32°	37°

Taking the mean of the four months added together, the result is: For 1871, 30.25°; for 1872, 24.50°; for 1873, 25.00°; for 1874, 24.25°; and for 1875, 22.25°; or, in other words, the mean average of the last four months has been about 10° below the freezing point. And the furious north-westerly wind which has raged most of the time has prevented the people from realizing the fact that the winter is indeed over.

It is an old saying that winter will not set in until the swamps and streams are full of water, but the seasons, like politicians, change.

The whole amount of water that fell in rain during the four months was only seven-tenths of an inch.

E. B. BARTLETT.

Palermo, N. Y., May 12, 1875.

Caned—Served him Right.

The regular work of Mexico Lodge, No. 136, on the evening of May 17, 1875, was somewhat interrupted, though not marred, by an incident which sets forth better than can be done by words the friendly and fraternal feelings existing in the organization.

Just before the time of closing, the Junior Warden (Bro. E. H. Wadsworth) called the attention of the W. M. (L. H. Conklin) to the fact that Major Hall had a few remarks to make to the Lodge. Upon the assurance of the Junior Warden that the remarks would be *Masonic* in their character, the Major was allowed to proceed, and spoke as follows:

BRO. CONKLIN—for by that endearing name rather than by your official title, I prefer to address you on this occasion—the partiality of our brethren has assigned to me a pleasing duty, which, though I am conscious it could easily have been delegated to fitter hands, I cheerfully and gladly perform.

In ancient times the victor in Grecian or Roman games was crowned with a wreath of laurel, and with just pride this trophy of his prowess; and in the days of Chivalry some daring feat of arms or successful stratagem won for the performers the spurs of knighthood. But in the olden time, as well as in these degenerate days, there were those who, though no chaplet encircled their brows, nor golden spurs graced their heels, were ever found at the post of duty. Quietly, unostentatiously, with no wish or expectation of reward, except the reward that follows the consciousness of right doing—day by day they execute their allotted tasks.

The disinterested and unwearyed zeal ever evinced by our W. M. for the best interests of the Lodge, has long been noted by us, and we desired to present to him some slight token of our appreciation. We have selected for this expression of our feelings this cane, with head of gold, having engraved upon it the square, the Master's jewel, and the inscription, "Presented to L. H. Conklin, W. M., by

The National Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—I beg of you to insert in your next issue the following letters:

NEW YORK, May 10, 1875.
DR. ISAAC L. PEET, Principal of the N. Y. Institution:

Dear Sir—Among the propositions, which were approved by the Committee on the Building Fund of the National Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, was the following: All the Principals and Superintendents of the deaf-mute schools in the United States and the Canadas, shall be solicited to collect mites from all the pupils in their charge for that fund before their approaching vacation.

Therefore, we solicit you to lend assistance to this noble work of charity, feeling confident that your long and constant intercourse with the deaf and dumb and your knowledge of their peculiar mental habits and proverbial proneness to isolate themselves from the society of the hearing, and to delight in each other's company and conversation, will enable you to feel and recognize the absolute indispensability of a permanent home to the comfort and happiness of the most unfortunate of their class.

Should you comply with our request, we beg to suggest that you appoint some competent person in your school to undertake the collection. Assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude for your kindness, I remain

Yours respectfully,
JOHN CARLIN,
Chairman of the Committee on the Building Fund.

All drafts or checks should be made payable to the order of William O. Fitzgerald, Treasurer, Custom House, New York.

DR. PEET'S REPLY.
NEW YORK, May 13, 1875.
JOHN CARLIN, Esq., Chairman B. F. C., &c.,

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., relative to the collection of funds for the erection of buildings for the National Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. I share the views, as to the importance of the work, which you set forth in your letter, and shall place the subject before our teachers and pupils at the earliest favorable opportunity.

I hope, before the close of the term, to have the pleasure of forwarding a substantial sum of money as our contribution to the building fund of the Home.

With best wishes for your undertaking, I remain

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC LEWIS PEET,
Principal.

I am confident that all the other Principals, to whom I have written on the same subject, will take pleasure in emulating the promptness of action of my excellent friend of Washington Heights.

JOHN CARLIN,
C. B. F. C.
New York, May 14, 1875.

Troy Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Club is flourishing. On the 24th ult., Dr. Gallaudet would have been glad to gratify our desire to hear a lecture from him, but an engagement in New York prevented his coming. It was a rainy evening and we had gathered in the pleasant club-room quite disconsolate at our own disappointment, when to our surprise and delight, Mr. E. B. Nelson walked in and entertained us with his lively conversation on a variety of subjects. He had made no preparation for a regular lecture, but promised that he would be better prepared when he comes again. We finished the evening socially at Mrs. Gould's at whose house Mr. Nelson was making a short visit.

Mr. McLaughlin, of East Albany, has just joined our little Club, and he has already proved himself an acquisition, his lively conversation adding to the pleasure of our evenings.

Mr. Witbeck, the treasurer, made a three days' visit to his Alma Mater last week, and wholly approves of the working of the eight-hour system as there displayed.

The last surprise party of the season was given the other evening to Miss Helen Ives, of Troy, who came home from school before the holidays, because of the small-pox there. She expects to return in the fall.

Mr. Rumlill, of Syracuse, stopped in Troy lately for a few hours, on his return to Syracuse from New York, where he had been spending some months with his relatives. He was looking well and quite ready to resume the care of his farm.

On the evening of the 7th inst. Mr. Berry, of Granville, preached at St. Paul's Free Chapel. He will come hereafter on the first Friday of each month instead of Thursday, on account of his engagements in his new parish.

Dr. Gallaudet preached on the 25th ult., before a good congregation in Albany, at St. Paul's church. He thinks of holding services in Troy every three months, and it is to be hoped that this may be accomplished. Those mutes, who live some miles from Troy, say that they can not well go to Albany to attend church, but will come to Troy as often as there are services.

PEARL.
Troy, May 14, 1875.

California Notes.

BERKELEY, May 5th, 1875.
DEAR JOURNAL:—At the request of my mute friends, I will tell you about their First of May. They participated with the people of the First and Union churches of San Francisco, the latter of which they more frequently attend. It took place last Saturday, at Willow Grove, by the side of our bay—about

three miles from our institution. They were twelve in number, and nearly all residents of that city. Their names are as follows:

Mr. H. B. Crandall and wife, Mr. Geo. Baker and wife, Mrs. Williams, Misses L. Weston, S. Wertheimer, M. Finnegan, and Messrs. A. Houghton, E. Osgood, J. R. Musgrave, Thos. Finnegan. Your correspondent was not present there.

That Saturday was one of the most delightful days of this year. I believe it was the best of all the year's holidays for them, as they had been kept busy at work in the bustling city so long. They enjoyed a ferry-boat ride over the bay. On their arrival at Berkeley, I joined with them. We soon found a good resting place and felt that we were amidst Nature's beauties. We walked among the wild flowers, over a living brook, under shady trees, and along the sea-scented beach. Our joy awakened in most of our minds, recollections of what we had enjoyed in the East; we wished we could be boys and girls again. We talked about the Eastern climate and scenery, and some of us thought there is nothing in nature more inconstant than that climate, if we except the humor of its inhabitants. Our health has been invigorated by our California climate, and our spirits have been animated by our peculiar scenery. We discussed our institutions, societies, parties and the superiority of our favorite sign-makers. We had a very bountiful dinner, among the many palatable things of which, was one that you would doubtless envy. What do you guess it was? Strawberries! Our strawberries ripen as early as March while yours do in June or July. We left the Grove in the evening with very pleasant remembrances of that holiday.

Let me add a word or two which, I think, may amuse you. The writer being present at the picnic, the number was therefore thirteen, and it is said to be unlucky, for somebody has said that if thirteen persons sit down to a table together one of the party will surely die before the year is out. Whether this is predicted upon the ratio of mortality, like life assurances or annuities, we cannot say, but thirteen has always been considered an unlucky number at table. I hope we shall outlive this year and meet together again on our next May holiday.

Yours truly,
T. d'ETRELLA.

West Virginia Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We are beginning to fear that we are to have winter until the 1st of June. Spring opened upon us, giving promise of fine weather, but we have been miserably disappointed in our hopes. We are now having most gloomy weather. I believe this is the complaint from all parts of the country. Every paper that comes to us is full of accounts of the destruction by the late frosts. The damage in Virginia has been very considerable. Nearly all the early vegetables have been destroyed, and the fruit crops damaged by being done to the fruit crops. Miserable looking farmers are seen around about here. The very air is freighted with complaints; farmers all seem discouraged. "Hard Times" seems loth to leave us, now that he has held his sway for so long.

Vacation is approaching rapidly, and already the pupils are keeping account of the weeks, nay, days in fact. They figure up only 49 days till vacation, and they are in consequence, happy. The institution was honored last week by a visit from Senator Sheppard, of Hardy county, this State. He is a warm friend of the institution, and paid us a very high compliment in his journal, *The Moorefield Courier and Advertiser*. He expressed himself astonished at the progress made by the pupils in overcoming the obstacles in acquiring a knowledge of the English language. A visit from an appreciative person is very encouraging to a teacher, who can himself see so little improvement in the pupils under his care. To a teacher the task of teaching the deaf seems an endless one. To plod day by day through the idioms of language, and then to find that nearly all the trouble and patience have been in vain, to go over the same ground again, and again, to puzzle, and bewilder one's brain for methods of imparting knowledge, and to come out of the school-room, after school hours, feeling that so little has been accomplished, is very discouraging. Our encouragements are few and far between, and when they do come they are welcomed as blessings, and the memory of each is a source of pleasure to us in many a moment of bitter discouragement.

Mr. Sheppard's visit will be a green spot in the memory of all in the institution for many a day to come. The institution is beginning to excite interest all over the State, and well it may, for it is so well managed. The grounds in front of the institution have been beautifully laid off in graveled walks and drives. A beautiful fountain adorns the centre, and around this are those beautiful, tapering evergreens, Norway spruces. What a great change in a few months! Poetry might indeed be born in these grounds. Doubtless a few years hence, the trees, in these grounds, could they talk, would be able to tell of many a love scene enacted within their sight and hearing. The daily report of all well, is truly a great blessing. Pupils and teachers appear promptly at the ringing of the school bell, and their radiant faces attest the health and happiness with which all are blessed.

G.
ROMNEY, April 27, 1875.

Indiana Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEAR JOURNAL:—I have been neglecting my duty, but then news was exceedingly scarce and all I could find was not worth telling. Things have just begun to be lively, and news abundant, and I can afford to give your readers some

and none but what will interest them.

Well, some time ago the nuptial epidemic broke out here, in the Hoosier State, among both the deaf and hearing and has prevailed quite extensively since.

On the night of the 5th inst., a novel and interesting wedding ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Featherston, corner of Vermont and Bright Sts., in the city of Indianapolis. Your correspondent was present to witness it. It was the marriage of Mr. W. W. Miles, formerly of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Ellen M. Williams, of Indianapolis, both of whom were graduates of the New York Institution—the first marriage ceremony of mutes I ever saw. The bride and groom had sent out their cards a week previous to the wedding and your correspondent, although but slightly acquainted with either of the parties, was one of the happy recipients of their cards. Nine p. m., was the time appointed for the knot. We were determined to be present regardless of the weather, which has been very changeable of late. Had any other time been appointed it is extremely problematical whether we would have been present. The weather was very bad and disagreeable, but it did not in the least cause your correspondent to scruple, for he had made arrangements to go at all risks in company with a fellow reporter, in a covered buggy. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, pastor of the Park Street Baptist church, officiated, assisted by Mr. H. S. Gillet, teacher of the High Class in the institution. The ceremony was beautiful and impressive indeed. The text chosen for the occasion was somewhere in the book of Genesis, and had reference to the marriage of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. It was a most appropriate text. Among the more prominent personages present were the Rev. Henry Day, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, corner of New York and Pennsylvania Sts., Rev. Thos. MacIntire, Superintendent of the Institution, Prof. Hoshur and a number of others, whose names your correspondent learned, but carelessly neglected to write down before they slipped from his memory. Quite a number of mutes were present, among the more prominent of whom were Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, of Indianapolis, Mr. W. R. Corwin, Laura, the well known correspondent and writer of the *Silent World*, Misses Hiatt and Crabbs. Rev. Mrs. Thomas MacIntire and Miss Julia A. Taylor, Matron, were also present. The bride wore a drab silk dress elaborately trimmed. Her hair was bedecked with the first pretty flowers of the season. The groom wore a French broadcloth, frock coat and pantaloons, white linen vest and white kid gloves, as did a number of others. The happy couple were the recipients of many elegant and valuable presents from friends, who have always had an interest in them and remembered them well. Among the more romantic presents, were a set of silver spoons and a butter knife of "long ago," presented by the bride's mother, and a coffee-mill only large enough to grind at a time enough for two cups of coffee.

It was quite a novelty and excited much interest all around. In examining it closely your correspondent learned that it was so constructed as to be capable of being altered when desired. The hopper can be enlarged, or, in other words, re-placed by a larger one at any time when there is an increase in the family. The bride was the recipient of a pretty picture, already framed. It was of a mother with a babe in her arms, and termed the "Happy Mother." After the company had partaken of the good repast, your correspondent was requested by the bride to accompany her and her husband up stairs to see the presents. There were two tables in the parlor completely hidden under presents of all descriptions. The picture of the "Happy Mother" was under one of the tables, and on removing the table your reporter was the first to notice it. He called the bride's attention to it. She became apparently too much absorbed in one thing to say anything about it. It was very tempting to know what she thought of, and your reporter asked her if she did not think she would be one some time. She took it good-humored and replied she did. The ceremony began at precisely 9:15, and ended at 28 minutes past 9. All the ladies kissed the bride and shook hands with the groom. The clock lacked 20 minutes of 11, when the company broke up and dispersed to their respective homes, wishing these newly married friends a pleasant, happy and prosperous journey through life.

It was not done raining by this time; nevertheless your reporter had to go home at all hazards. The other reporter had gone, leaving him to wade home in the mud through the darkness. As he left the door it began to rain harder, and on his way homeward the first things he met were two little dogs fighting in the gutter, for a bone. These little rascals ran through between his legs and almost upset him. A kick at one sent it in to the other gutter across the street. The next thing he met was one of Sarah's men, who staggered so that he fell against him and nearly pushed him down in the gutter. A forcible push with the end of his umbrella in his breast, sent the staggerer into the gutter. The water splashed high. His next adventure was with a drunken policeman, who came at him and grabbed him by the overcoat collar. On loosening himself from the grasp, he sent the policeman down into a hole that was very near, dug for a cellar, under a house. This was on West New York St.

On the same night Miss Josephine M. Willard was married to Mr. O. P. Rooks, of Kansas, by the Rev. G. W. F. Birch. This marriage was attended by a few friends and relatives. It was strictly private. Josephine is the last daughter of Mr. W. Willard. Mr. W. is too well known to need any further mention here.

"W. Brown" has at last discovered that it would do to keep his real name concealed, and gives it to the public as

William M. French. He says that the public will not pay any attention to anonymous charges. He is right, but it is too late to give his real name, for the public will not now listen to them. He deserves the penalty of the law for slandering a good man and his friend, but as he has descended from the state of a human being down to the state of the brute, (?) and is only the tool doing the dirty thing for a villain and traducer of good character, the public do not care even to touch him with their hands. Mr. French has been canvassing the State, and at the same time getting all the depositions he could from all those mutes he can influence to swear to what he wants them to. He went down to Franklin, Ind., and tried to set the respectable mutes of that place against a good man, but failed miserably. He mistook them for his friends, and supposed they wouldn't tell what he came down for. He tried to make them believe that he could be the Superintendent, and have all those who helped him in this, for his teachers. Mr. French says he has a grocery store in Bloomington, Ind. Why doesn't he go and attend to it, and live at peace with all good men.

R. E. PORTER.
Indianapolis, May 11, 1875.

News of the Week.

The London Morning Post maintains that the recent war rumors were not by any means groundless; that Germany was preparing to fight France again, but the danger is averted for the moment.

It is officially announced that the Spanish Treasury has paid to Mr. Caleb Cushing the last installment of the Virginus indemnity.

Sydney and Melbourne have been visited by heavy rains and floods, which have done great damage.

The Sioux chiefs en route North state that they have been very badly treated by the Indian agents, who have forced upon them interpreters whom they cannot trust.

Illicit distilleries were seized Thursday by revenue officers at Cincinnati, Kansas City, and St. Jo, Mo.

The striking Pennsylvania coal-miners continue their opposition to the resumption of work. The Sheriff's posse at Wilkesbarre has been fired upon several times. John Siney, the leader of the strikers, has been arrested for conspiracy.

William Russell murdered his mother and seriously wounded his father and brother at Newbury, Mass., Thursday.

The evidence in the Tilton-Beecher case was concluded Thursday, and the Court adjourned till to-day (Wednesday), when the summing up begins.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in an address to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, entreated them to be as loyal now to the Stars and Stripes as they were zealous and brave in the defense of their first flag.

The divers Friday examined the hull of the Schiller, but could not find any of the cargo. The ship is broken up into a mass of iron and timber.

The steamer City of Brussels went ashore Friday morning on the Irish coast, but got off without assistance and uninjured.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says, the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii has been ratified by King Kalakaua.

The Russian Government is much annoyed at England's refusal to participate in the St. Petersburg Conference.

The Emperor Francis Joseph after a tour of his dominions was welcomed at Vienna Saturday with much enthusiasm. The centennial of the Hannahstovn Declaration of Independence was celebrated at Greensburg, Pa., Saturday.

Samuel White, a prominent citizen of Ludlow, Mass., was bitten in the thigh by a boar Saturday and bled to death.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the nineteenth redemption call for five million 5-20 coupon bonds.

Postage to countries, with which postal connections have not been concluded, has been reduced from ten to five cents a half ounce.

The Indian prisoners recently captured go to St. Augustine, Florida.

The regulation that less than three months' subscription for newspapers requires transient rates has been abolished.

Treasury officers feel confident that the remainder of the five per cent. bonds taken will soon be placed upon the European market.

John C. Breckenridge died at Lexington, Kentucky, Monday.

The governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer to divert the grasshopper plague.

On the Chinese coast, April 4, the British steamship Ocean and the Chinese ship Fu Sing collided. Fifty on board the latter being drowned.

It is said a manifesto from Prince Napoleon in favor of the republic will soon be published.

It is reported that the young Emperor of China, who died a short time ago, was murdered for State reasons.

The 51st anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was celebrated in New York Tuesday.

Vice President Wilson met his old friend Mrs. Jefferson Davis in the streets of Memphis, the other day, and the two were said to have clasped hands with cordial and friendly ardor, repairing immediately to a neighboring ice cream saloon, where they "discussed strawberries and ice and the memories of the past."

On Sunday night Mr. McPherson, living eight miles east of Columbus, Nebraska, left home, accompanied by his wife, to visit some friends, leaving their four children, aged respectively four, six, twelve and fourteen years in the house. The house was burned during their absence, and three of the children perished. It is believed the fire was incendiary.

—The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will commence in Watertown, May 31.

The Return of the Birds.

Those who have watched the times and seasons of our migratory birds have found occasion to feel richly rewarded for such cheap but wholesome interest in the simple things of nature, by learning many curious matters in the ways of these welcome songsters. The Baltimore oriole and the bobolink are both sociable and merry fellows, both gaily colored, both full of melody, and extremely punctual in their coming. Like most of our migratory birds, they seem to come, and also in their own good time, to go in the night. - And it is curious to see how punctual they are, the oriole more especially. But I believe it is a fact that for the last twenty or twenty-five years, and perhaps for a much longer time, the arrival of these birds has never in more than two instances varied more than about three days from a fixed time. Both come very nearly together, but I believe the oriole (though not the earliest) is the most punctual of the two to his own time. He is usually first heard hereabouts from the 9th to the 11th of May, and oftenest on the last-named day. It is rare indeed that his arrival is later than that day, though sometimes a long, cold rain-storm will keep him back a day or two. This year, owing to the singularly cold and backward character of the season, his arrival was looked for with some interest. It seems he was bound to fulfill his engagement—no postponement on account of the weather. The punctual songster was on hand. On the warm breeze that came streaming up from the South during the warm weather of Saturday and Sunday, and Sunday he came. They were seen and welcomed on Sunday morning, and perhaps they were by some persons seen on Saturday.

E. B. BARTLETT.
Palermo, May, 1875.

CENTRAL SQUARE.

Mr. HUMPHRIES:—Is all Mexico cleaning house? Everybody at Central Square is. Verandas and porches display a greater variety of house-furnishing goods than any furniture dealer ever thought of setting forth to advertise his wares. Carpets away in the breeze like flags at half-mast. The frames that have been wont to incase windows, surround life-size and life-like portraits of female forms, clad in garments more unique than beautiful. The odor of lime and varnish greatly overpowers the fragrance of the few spring flowers that have yet dared to lift their heads. In fact, things are being regulated, though I presume it is not quite clear to you, and never was to any man, why it is necessary to turn all one's effects out, over and around, in order to regulate them.

Coville Bros. and A. T. Low & Co. have been cleaning house, and their stores are greatly improved by the repainting which they have received.

A new walk in front and around the residence of D. L. Wood, Esq., adds much to the appearance of his grounds.

Frank T. Jones is putting up a new square house on the site of the old school house. It is one of the best locations in town.

The School Dime Society has had another spelling school with Dr. D. D. Drake and E. T. Rulison as captains; Dr. N. W. Bates, pronouncer, and Misses Morse and Warner, referees. A silver dollar was offered to the victor; and S. M. Coon, late of your town, now jingles that dollar with a few stray pennies (or keys) in his pocket.

The scarlet fever still lingers here. Three children have died, but most of the cases have not been very severe.

Some excitement was occasioned a few days since by the accidental finding of the body of a new-born female child, under a pile of rubbish in the back yard of one of our citizens. Coroner Whyborn, of Cleveland, was summoned and held an inquest. Witnesses were examined and bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

Our school closed early last Friday p. m., because the Principal, Mr. Fred Walker wished to visit home. Most of his friends here were much surprised when he returned Saturday evening with his bride.

A less youthful but perhaps not less devoted couple were married here Saturday evening, Mrs. Ursula Vanderwerker and Mr. Willet Miller.

M.
Central Square, May 17, 1875.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Syracuse, Phenix and Oswego railroad company and the stockholders of the Syracuse Northern railroad company is to be held on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of considering the subject of consolidation, and voting thereon. As both organizations are friendly to the measure, there is no doubt of its consummation, at this meeting. It is the intention, as soon as consolidation is perfected, to resume the work of construction on the line established by the existing companies, and push it forward as rapidly as possible. —*Syracuse Standard.*

—Rev. S. P. Gray occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church, for the first time, on Sunday last, and made a very favorable impression.

—Improve your time and get thoroughly acquainted with Webster and Worcester. You'll find them interesting, though a trifle disconnected.

—A splendid foot-ball, imported from England, came to our village a few days ago, and the boys, old and young, are having fine sport with it.

—Last Sunday being Whit-Sunday, Grace (Episcopal) Church had a finer display of flowers than usual. Their arrangement evinced superior taste.

—"Spellthoria" is the latest cognomen for the great orthographic mania. "Spell-matics" is another euphonious name.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. WILL BE EVERY DEPARTMENT BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers. HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

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We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.

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Rabies of Wisdom.

Next to faith in God is faith in labor.
It is the manner which is better than all.
There is a proud modesty in merit.
Laws are the silent assessors of God.
Vices should be weighed, not counted.
The flowers swim at the top of the bowl.
The morning hour has gold in its mouth.
Mystery and innocence are not akin.
Oppression is more easily borne than insult.
Soft is the music that would charm forever.
Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.
Good-breeding is surface Christianity.
No man's religion ever survives his morals.
A golden mask hides all deformities.
No word bites so fiercely as an evil tongue.
Every man is his own great dupe.
Speech is of time, silence is of eternity.
Nothing succeeds so well as success.
No man was ever scolded out of his sins.
Good taste is the flower of good sense.
Our thoughts are heard in heaven.
Time is a herb that cures all diseases.
There is none deceived but he that trusts.

Facts and Fancies.

—Music by hand—a street organ.
—“A skin game”—the fur dealers.
—If your brain is on fire put it out.
—A patient waiter—a young doctor.
—A distant relation—your antipodes.
—Ways that are dark—unlighted streets.
—A hot meal—crackers and pepper sauce.
—A heavy business—importing elephants.
—The worth of woman—double you, O man.
—A useful thing in the long run—breath.
—Vested interest—money in the waist coat pocket.
—An inside dental expense—having a tooth filled.
—Why is a side-saddle like a four-quart jug? Because it holds a gallon.
—There are twelve Indian students in Drury College at Springfield, Mo.
—An Englishman proposes to run street cars by clock-work. Only two hands will be required.
—A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady, by calling her a gentle lamb, said, “She is one mutton as usual!”
—Candle says that his wife, at least, whatever may be the experience of census-takers with others of her sex, is always ready to tell her rage.
—“Meat me at the spelling match at Music hall,” was the invitation written probably by one who stepped down and out on the first round.
—The difference between a tale-bearer and sealing-wax is, that sealing-wax burns to keep a secret, and the tale-bearer burns to tell one.
—“Jemima,” said a fashionable miss to her friend, “I think Charlie Potts is perfectly splendid; he can get on my gloves, and wears spilt curls.”
—The boy, who ran away from school to go fishing all alone, and caught himself in the lip, says he's got enough of fishing on his own hook.
—An instructor asked a French girl why beer in French was feminine. She replied that it was probably owing to the fact that the boys liked it so well.
—An exchange says, “We'll ride two miles to see two brothers under twelve years of age go to bed together without having a dispute about something.”
—From the number of complaints appearing in the English newspapers, stoning railroad trains appears to be a very prevalent nuisance.
—John V. Farwell, the rich dry goods merchant of Chicago, has gone to England to join Moody and Sankey the revivalists.
—Intense heat prevailed on April 19 in the north of Scotland. Eighty degrees were registered at midday in the sun, and sixty-five in the shade. Two deaths from sunstroke are reported.
—They attempted to give out an eight syllable word at one of the Rhode Island spelling matches the other night, but found that there wasn't room for it in the slate.
—A German baroness who paints pictures has married a man who has long been employed as a model by the art students at Munich, and who had sat for her in that capacity.
—The women of a Colorado town got up a suffrage meeting the other day, no men being admitted. No business of importance was transacted, however, because some invisible miscreant let down a live rat through the skylight, and amid shrieks and screams the assemblage suddenly adjourned.

Mrs. M. D. RICHARDSON—announces to the public that she is prepared to make Dresses, Cloaks, Sackes, &c., in the latest and most approved styles. Cutting and fitting done neatly and promptly. Children's patterns a specialty. Please call at her residence, on Washington St., one door south of W. O. Johnson's store. Mexico, March 31, 1875. 3m

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10 MEXICO, N. Y.
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Office first door east of Empire Block.
D. C. MORSE. GEO. W. IRISH,
Mexico, Jan. 15, 1874. 11

WHERE shall we buy our Summer Clothing is the great and momentous question which is now agitating the public mind. To those uninitiated we would say:

Go where the Salesroom is well Lighted.

Go where every Garment is Guaranteed to fit.

Go where you will find the Largest Assortment.

Go where the Styles are the Newest.

Go to the Well Established Firm of

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For your
Clothing, Hats and Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, AND Dry Goods.

They also keep large assortments of

CARPETS,

AND
Oil Cloths.

Which will be as cheap as can be bought west of New York.
J. F. BECKER, D. D. BECKER.
Mexico, May 26, 1874. 30

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Offers fine advantages in all the branches usually taught in such institutions.

An earnest effort will be put forth to make this school WORTHY of patronage.

The Expenses are Less

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Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Many students furnish their own provisions, form a club, and hire some suitable person to do their cooking.

Thus Reducing the Price of Board to Actual Cost.

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Mexico, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1874. 37

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50 Dollars!!

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THE
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The Highest Premium was awarded to it at

VIENNA;

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FOR BEING THE
BEST SEWING MACHINES,

and doing the largest and most range of work. All other Machines in the Market were in direct

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For Hemming, Felling, Stitching, Cording, Binding, Braiding, Embroidering, Quilting and Stitching fine or heavy goods it is unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents we will deliver a Machine for the price named above, at the nearest Rail Road Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing Machines for Sale.

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Send for Circulars, Price List, &c., and Copy of the Wilson Reflector, one of the best Periodicals of the day, devoted to Sewing Machines, Fashions, General News and Miscellany.

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Numbering 175 pages and containing five beautiful colored plates, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.
Catalogue, without plates, free to all.
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HOLBROOK'S

Family Liniment,
A Sure and Speedy Cure for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Influenza, Asthma, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Chills, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Bites or Stings of Insects, Soreness or Pains in the Limbs, Feet and Joints, Pleurisy or Pains in the Side, or Pains of any kind.

HOLBROOK'S Family LINIMENT
Should be used internally for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Soreness of Chest or Lungs, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Pleurisy or Pains in the Side, &c., &c.

Holbrook's Family Liniment
Should be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns or Scalds, Bruises, Bites or Stings of Insects, Chills, Cuts, Pains in the Limbs, Feet and Joints, Neuralgia, Toothache, &c., &c.

Holbrook's Family Liniment.
Exceeds all other Remedies in the Cure of the following Diseases in Horses and Cattle: Cuts, Bruises, Collar Boils, Galls of all kinds, Spavins, both blood and bone, Sprains, Lameness, Caked Joints, Inflammation, and healing of Sore and Wounds from any cause.

Holbrook's Family Liniment
Is a positive Specific and relieves Local Pain more promptly than any other Medicine in use. Testimonials are being constantly received which place its powers in this respect beyond a doubt. Every Family should have a bottle of Holbrook's Family Liniment at hand, in case of sickness or accident.

Call on your Druggist and get a bottle of "Holbrook's Family Liniment."

GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Prepared by S. K. HOLBROOK, No. 20 North Water Street, Oswego, N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Duggists can be supplied by JOHN C. TAYLOR, Mexico, N. Y. 14-ly

CALDWELL'S

WINE and IRON Bitters

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,

LIVER COMPLAINT, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, GENERAL PROSTRATION.

As a Morning Appetizer,

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It is a perfect digestant, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

Caldwell's Magnetic Chloroid,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S

Lily Balm,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

REMOVING Freckles, Eruptions, Sunburn, Roughness, Tan, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a rosy tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion. It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,
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For sale by
JOHN C. TAYLOR,

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild, aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. Thus the impure blood is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them to obtain a healthy Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Scurvy, Green Stools, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the congestion or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palsiation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they are taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageously where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and "renovating" effect on the digestive apparatus.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

A PAPER

FOR THE

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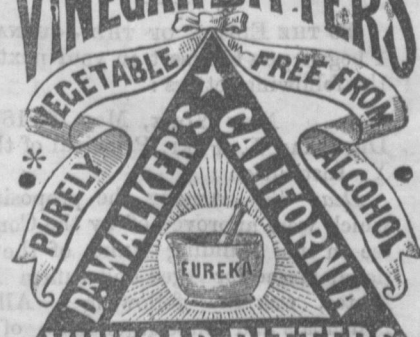
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VINEGAR BITTERS



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters

are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Constipation, Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Careful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great river throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Painters, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pastes, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many